BEFORE THE PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD STATE OF WASHINGTON

2	STATE	or washington
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	DAVID WHITE,)
4	Appellant,) Case No. DISM-98-0047
5	1 ipportunit,	FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF
6	V.	LAW AND ORDER OF THE BOARD
7	UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,)
	Respondent.)
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10	I. IN	FRODUCTION
11	1.1 Hearing. This appeal came on for hearing before the Personnel Appeals Board, WALT	

- 1.1 **Hearing.** This appeal came on for hearing before the Personnel Appeals Board, WALTER T. HUBBARD, Chair, and NATHAN S. FORD JR., Member. The hearing was held in Room 246 of the South Campus Center on the campus of the University of Washington, Seattle, Washington, on September 1, 1999. GERALD L. MORGEN, Vice Chair, did not participate in the hearing or in the decision in this matter.
- 1.2 **Appearances.** Appellant was present and was represented by Edward E. Younglove III, Attorney at Law of Parr and Younglove, P.L.L.C. Respondent University of Washington was represented by Jeffrey W. Davis, Assistant Attorney General.
- 1.3 **Nature of Appeal.** This is an appeal from a disciplinary sanction of dismissal for neglect of duty and/or violation of departmental policy and/or unauthorized possession of University property and/or failure to provide truthful and/or complete information during an investigation and/or unauthorized entry into a University building. Respondent alleges that Appellant was in possession of two unauthorized University keys, that he used the keys to gain access to a building when he was

not scheduled to do so, and that he withheld information during the investigation about how and 1 from whom he obtained the unauthorized keys. 2 3 1.4 Citations Discussed. WAC 358-30-170; Baker v. Dep't of Corrections, PAB No. D82-084 4 (1983); McCurdy v. Dep't of Social & Health Services, PAB No. D86-119 (1987); Skaalheim v. 5 Dep't of Social & Health Services, PAB No. D93-053 (1994). 6 7 II. FINDINGS OF FACT 8 2.1 Appellant David White was a Custodian and a permanent employee of Respondent 9 University of Washington (UW). Appellant and Respondent are subject to Chapters 41.06 and 10 41.64 RCW and the rules promulgated thereunder, Titles 251 and 358 WAC. Appellant filed a 11 timely appeal with the Personnel Appeals Board on September 21, 1998. 12 13 2.2 By letter dated September 15, 1998, Jeraldine McCray, Assistant Vice President of Facilities 14 Services notified Appellant of his dismissal. Appellant's dismissal was effective at the end of his 15 work day on September 30, 1998. Ms. McCray alleged that Appellant neglected his duty, violated 16 departmental policy, had possession of unauthorized University property, failed to provide truthful 17 and/or complete information during an investigation, and entered a University building when he 18 was not authorized to do so. 19 20 2.3 Appellant began his employment at the UW as Custodian on April 1, 1974. Appellant has 21 received previous disciplinary actions as a result of his excessive absenteeism and tardiness. In 22 addition, he has received informal corrective actions for excessive absenteeism, failure to follow 23 security procedures, exhibiting hostile behavior and inconsistently performing his custodial duties, 25 26

taking unauthorized breaks and not working during work hours, and being out of his work area during work hours.

2.4 At the outset of the hearing on this matter, Appellant stipulated to the facts in the disciplinary letter. Appellant stated that he did not contest the basis for the action or the allegations in the disciplinary letter.

- 2.5 Appellant's scheduled work shift began at 5 a.m. and ended at 1:30 p.m. He was assigned the cleaning of the Engineering Library. Prior to entering the building each morning, Appellant reported to the Northlake Building, punched in at the time clock, and obtained keys to the buildings he was to clean from his lead or supervisor. At the end of each work day, Appellant punched out at the time clock and returned his keys to his lead or supervisor. On May 14, 1998, Appellant obtained and returned his keys in the normal fashion.
- The Engineering Library closed at 10 p.m. on May 14, 1998. Laura Hall, Library Technician Lead, was responsible for securing the building. She and her student assistants cleared the building and at approximately 10:15 p.m., they locked the doors and left the building. While Ms. Hall was waiting for the bus across the street from the library, she saw the shadow of a person move past a window on the fourth floor of the building. Ms. Hall called 911 and the University Police responded to the library.
- 2.7 When the police searched the building, they found Appellant standing by the elevator on the second floor. Appellant informed the police that he had entered the building using a key. The police retrieved two keys from Appellant and the police dispatcher contacted Appellant's

1	supervisor. Appellant was removed from the building and was told that he was not to be in the
2	building until the beginning of his scheduled shift.
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4	2.8 When Respondent questioned Appellant about how he gained access to the building,
5	Appellant said that he used his personal keys. He also said that the keys had been given to him by a
6	staff person whom he refused to identify. Respondent determined that the keys that had been in
7	Appellant's possession were unauthorized.
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9	2.9 One of the keys in Appellant's possession was a "great grandmaster key" and could be used
10	to open every door in the Engineering Library except for the custodial closets and some mechanical
11	areas. In addition, it unlocked virtually all the doors in the adjacent Loew Hall. The second key
12	was an elevator key that was used to gain access to the basement level of the library. The elevator
13	key taken from Appellant was not produced by the University Lock Shop, but rather had been
14	copied by the Alki West Seattle Key & Lock Company.
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16	2.10 The UW Physical Plant has rules and procedures that are to be followed by Custodial
17	Services employees which provide, in relevant part:
18	C. <u>Key Procedures</u>
19	Keys are University property and are your responsibility when in your possession.
20	The safekeeping of keys is one of your most important responsibilities. Failure to follow these procedures is grounds for disciplinary action.
21	Procedures:
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23	1. Each custodial run assignment is assigned a set of keys which are issued daily at the beginning of each shift by your Supervisor or his/her designee.
24	At the beginning of the shift, your time card is exchanged for your assigned

keys and returned to you when you return the keys at the end of your shift.

Keys . . . should never be loaned to anyone without supervisory approval.

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2 3	4 Individual keys are not be removed from key rings or switched to another key ring.
4	5. Keys are not to be taken away from the University
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6	7. Keys are <u>NOT</u> to be duplicated.
7	D. <u>Building Security</u>
9	1. Our division plays an important role in building security by unlocking and locking entry doors. An arranged schedule may be part of your daily work
10	assignments. Your Supervisor will review schedules with you, as well as proper techniques for locking and unlocking the variety of doors on campus.
11	
12 13	6 Building security is important for your safety as well as the safekeeping of University property
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15	VII. <u>Disciplinary Action</u>
16 17	the following are examples of some of the kinds of behavior which may be grounds for disciplinary action, which may include termination This list is not intended to describe all behaviors which may be grounds for such action.
18	
19 20	3 misusing, stealing, or removing property from University premises.
21	premises.
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23	11. Failing to adhere to safety regulations or misusing equipment or supplies.
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25	15. Failing to adhere to the published University of Washington and Custodial Division's Rules and Procedures herein.

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2.11 Appellant was aware of the Custodial Division's Rules and Procedures.

2.12 Gene Woodard is the Director of Physical Plant Custodial Services. Mr. Woodard

recommended Appellant's dismissal to Ms. McCray. Mr. Woodard determined that Appellant was

in the building at an unauthorized time, that he disregarded Custodial Services Division rules and

jeopardized the security and property of the Engineering Library, and that he was insubordinate

when, after being directed to do so, he failed to provide the name of the individual who gave him

the unauthorized University keys. Mr. Woodard concluded that Appellant's actions negatively

reflected on the credibility and effectiveness of the division and were a violation and abuse of the

trust placed in him by the University. Therefore, Mr. Woodard recommended that Appellant be

dismissed from his position.

III. ARGUMENTS OF THE PARTIES

Respondent argues that Appellant's actions created a liability for the University and that his

loyalty to the person who gave him the keys was stronger than his loyalty to his employer.

Respondent contends that Appellant can no longer be entrusted with University keys or property.

Respondent further contends that an employee's honesty and truthfulness are reasonable

expectations for an employer and that Appellant has violated these expectations. Respondent

asserts that Appellant neglected his duty and violated University policies and expectations and that

under these circumstances, dismissal is the only appropriate disciplinary action.

3.2 Appellant asserts that dismissal is too severe. While Appellant admits that he used

unauthorized keys to enter the building, he contends that he was in the building to get a head start

on his cleaning responsibilities for the following day. Appellant contends that he is not a dishonest

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person and that he was trying to do the right thing by trying to get his work done. Appellant admits that his possession of the keys and his unauthorized entry into the building were wrong, but he 2 argues that he was not in the building for evil purposes and asserts the he should not have been 3 dismissed from his position. 4 5 IV. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW 6 4.1 The Personnel Appeals Board has jurisdiction over the parties hereto and the subject matter 7 herein. 8 9 4.2 In a hearing on appeal from a disciplinary action, Respondent has the burden of supporting 10 the charges upon which the action was initiated by proving by a preponderance of the credible evidence that Appellant committed the offenses set forth in the disciplinary letter and that the 12 sanction was appropriate under the facts and circumstances. WAC 358-30-170; Baker v. Dep't of 13 Corrections, PAB No. D82-084 (1983). 14 15

of Social & Health Services, PAB No. D86-119 (1987).

Health Services, PAB No. D93-053 (1994).

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employer and that he or she failed to act in a manner consistent with that duty. McCurdy v. Dep't 17

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Neglect of duty is established when it is shown that an employee has a duty to his or her

Willful violation of published employing agency or institution or Personnel Resources

Board rules or regulations is established by facts showing the existence and publication of the rules

or regulations, Appellant's knowledge of the rules or regulations, and failure to comply with the

rules or regulations. A willful violation presumes a deliberate act. Skaalheim v. Dep't of Social &

1	4.5 Respondent met its burden of proof that Appellant neglected his duty. Appellant had a duty	
2	to be honest, trustworthy and forthright in his employment and to ensure the safety and security of	
3	the University in his assigned work areas. He neglected his duty when he admittedly withheld	
4	information from Respondent and refused to cooperate in Respondent's attempts to investigate and	
5	resolve the breach of security caused by the unauthorized keys. Furthermore, Appellant had a duty	
6	to utilize University authorized property in the performance of his duties and to access University	
7	facilities pursuant to his assigned schedule. Appellant neglected his duty when he utilized	
8	unauthorized keys to gain access to the Engineering Library outside of his scheduled work period.	
9	In addition, Respondent met its burden of proof that Appellant violated department rules and	
10	procedures. Appellant was aware of the department rules and procedures, yet he willfully chose to	
11	disregard them by possessing and using unauthorized keys.	
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13	4.7 Under the undisputed facts of this case and in light of the serious violation of trust and	
14	damage to Appellant's credibility that Appellant caused by his deliberate actions, dismissal is no	
15	too severe a sanction. Therefore, the appeal should be denied.	
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17	V. ORDER	
18	NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that the appeal of David White is denied.	
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20	DATED this, 1999.	
21	WASHINGTON STATE PERSONNEL APPEALS BOARD	
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23	Walter T. Hubbard, Chair	
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25	Nathan S. Ford Jr., Member	
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